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Instructional Department
No 1
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Wisconsin Library School

Catalogue
1907-1908

Madison Wisconsin
March 1908

Wisconsin Free Library Commission

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Wisconsin Library School

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Contents

	Page
Faculty	3
Lecturers	4
Coöperating Libraries (List)	6
Foundation and Purpose	7
Equipment	8
Coöperating Libraries and Institutions	8
Entrance Requirements	9
Extra Entrance Requirements	12
Semesters and Hours	13
Tuition and Expenses	13
Appointment to Positions	14
Course of Instruction	14
Certificate	15
Courses of Study	15
Joint Course with the University of Wisconsin	23
Specimen Entrance Examination Questions	25
Graduates of 1907	29
Class of 1908	30
Calendar	32

The Faculty

From the Wisconsin Library Commission

HENRY EDUARD LEGLER, *Secretary of the Commission and Director of the Library School*

History of books and printing, Library administration

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, B. S. (Wellesley College), *Chief of the Instructional Department and Preceptor of the Library School*

Reference work, Bibliography, Book selection, Publishing houses

JULIA EARICKSON ELLIOTT, (University of Illinois Library School), *Instructor*

Library economy, Document cataloguing, Library equipment

MRS. HARRIET PRICE SAWYER, B. L. (Pratt Institute Library School), *Instructor*

Elementary cataloguing, Library economy

ONO MARY IMHOFF, A. B. (New York State Library School), *Assistant, Legislative Reference Library*

Public documents

MARY FRANCES CARPENTER, B. L., *Reviser*

From Co-operating Institutions

HESTER CODDINGTON, *Head Cataloguer, Library of University of Wisconsin*

Advanced cataloguing

MRS. GRACE RATHBONE DARLING, Ph. B. (Wisconsin Library School), *Librarian, Stout Training Schools, Menomonie*

Children's work

JULIA ANNA HOPKINS, (New York State Library School), *Librarian, Madison Free Library*
Classification

KATHARINE ISABELLE MACDONALD, B. A., *Editor of A. L. A. Booklist*
Binding, Editions

MINNIE MYRTLE OAKLEY, *Assistant Librarian, Wisconsin Historical Library*
Book selection

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, LL. D., *Superintendent, Wisconsin Historical Library, and Vice Chairman of the Commission*
Library ethics, Evaluation of history, Local history material

---

MRS. ANNA LUN MAYERS, *Director's Secretary and Cashier of the Library School*

LUCY MARIA CURTISS, *Preceptor's Secretary*

Lecturers

MARY EILEEN AHERN, *Editor of Public Libraries*
Responsibilities of librarianship

From the Wisconsin Library Commission.

CHARLES MCCARTHY, Ph. D., *Librarian, Legislative Reference Library*
Problems of today

MARGARET ANNA SCHAFFNER, Ph. D., *Assistant, Legislative Reference Library*
The library and social service

LUTIE EUGENIA STEARNS, *Chief, Traveling Library Department*
Library ideals, Traveling libraries

From the University of Wisconsin

THOMAS SEWALL ADAMS, Ph. D., *Assistant professor of Political Economy*

Bibliography of Political Economy

WILLIAM B. CAIRNS, Ph. D., *Assistant professor of American literature*

Bibliography of American literature

RICHARD THEODORE ELY, Ph. D., LL. D., *Professor of Political Economy*

Bibliography of Political Economy

FRANK AVERY HUTCHINS, *Field Organizer, University Extension division*

Library extension, Books for boys

HENRY BURROWES LATHROP, A. B., *Associate professor of English literature*

Bibliography of English literature

DANA CARLETON MUNRO, A. M., *Professor of European history*

Bibliography of European history

JULIUS EMIL OLSON, B. L., *Professor of Scandinavian languages and literature*

Bibliography of Scandinavian literature

WALTER MCMYNN SMITH, A. B., *Librarian*

Foreign dictionaries and encyclopedias

FREDERICK EUGENE TURNEAURE, C. E., *Dean of College of Engineering*

Bibliography of Engineering

FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, Ph. D., *Professor of American history*

Bibliography of American history

Coöperating Libraries

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, APPLETON
Agnes Lucy Dwight, *Librarian*

PUBLIC LIBRARY, BARABOO
Katharine Maxwell Potter, *Librarian*

PUBLIC LIBRARY, BELOIT
Martha Wheeler Bell, *Librarian*

GILBERT M. SIMMONS LIBRARY, KENOSHA
Mrs. Clara P. Barnes, *Librarian*

FREE LIBRARY, MADISON
Julia Anna Hopkins, *Librarian*

E. D. SMITH LIBRARY, MENASHA
Lucy Lee Pleasants, *Librarian*

PUBLIC LIBRARY, NEENAH
Cora Isabelle Lansing, *Librarian*

PUBLIC LIBRARY, OSHKOSH
Maud Durlin, *Librarian*

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, PORTAGE
Mrs. W. G. Clough, *Librarian*

PUBLIC LIBRARY, WATERTOWN
Maud Russell Macpherson, *Librarian*

Executive Committee of the School

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, *Vice Chairman of the Commission*
HENRY EDUARD LEGLER, *Director of the School*
MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor*

School Room

The Wisconsin Library School

Foundation and Purpose

The Wisconsin Library School was established in 1906 by the Library Commission. It was made possible by the action of the Legislature of Wisconsin, which in 1905 increased the appropriation of the Commission to provide for its support; by the generosity of Mr. Andrew Carnegie in enlarging his gift to the city of Madison for its new municipal library building, which provides it with a permanent home; and by the active coöperation of the University of Wisconsin and of the various state and local libraries in Madison and its vicinity.

The course of instruction includes the fundamental principles of library work in all of its branches, but these are developed on practical rather than on theoretical lines. Although these principles are essentially the same for all classes of libraries, the interests and needs of the small institutions which constitute the majority of the libraries in the Middle West will receive special attention in the school. At the same time, those who are trained here will be so well grounded in the essentials of library technique and practice that they should find no difficulty in fulfilling the requirements of positions in large institutions.

Equipment

The school is domiciled upon the second floor of the building of the Madison Free Library. These quarters were especially planned for the purpose, and are pleasantly located, ample in size, and conveniently arranged and equipped. They include the office of the Preceptor, a large school-room, two lecture rooms, and a library and revision room.

The school library includes 3,300 volumes of general reference works, subject and trade bibliographies, library literature, catalogues, and all necessary technical books. A representative collection of children's books, printed blanks and forms from various parts of the country illustrating different methods of administration, and library plans and reports, are also features of the library, kept carefully up to date.

Coöperating Libraries and Institutions

The libraries of Madison, all of which are at the service of the school, include: the Wisconsin Historical Library with its world-famous collection of books, pamphlets, public documents, newspapers, manuscripts, and maps; the rapidly growing and admirably administered library of the University of Wisconsin; the library of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters, consisting chiefly of transactions of learned societies, the Legislative Reference Library, conducted by the Wisconsin Library Commission with the coöperation of the Wisconsin Historical Library; the State Law Library, which is under the control of the justices of the Supreme

Preceptor's Office

Court; and the Madison Free Library. The public libraries of Appleton, Baraboo, Beloit, Kenosha, Madison, Menasha, Neenah, Oshkosh, Portage, and Watertown have generously consented to give students an opportunity for field practice, thus providing for a distinctive and exceedingly valuable feature of their work.

The University of Wisconsin, now the foremost of Western seats of learning, offers its cordial coöperation to the school. A number of members of the faculty deliver lectures upon the bibliographies of their respective specialties; and students of the Library School will find open to them lectures in modern languages, literature, history, economics, etc. Arrangements have also been made for a joint course with the English Department of the University, by which students of the latter may, in their junior and senior years, take work in the Library School that will count towards an A. B. degree; particulars thereof will be given on subsequent pages of this catalogue.

With a plan of work embracing the library needs of the State, the Wisconsin Library Commission gives an unrivaled opportunity to the students of its school to study traveling libraries, the coöperation of libraries and schools, libraries and study clubs, library organization, the conduct of library institutes, and the other lines of its several activities in public educational work, incident to library extension.

Entrance Requirements

Each candidate for admission to the school must file an application on a blank, which can be obtained by addressing the Preceptor, *Miss Mary Emogene Hazeltine, Wisconsin Library School, Madison, Wis.* This blank

should be filled out and returned promptly to the school. The order in which applications are received does not affect the applicant's chance of admission.

All applicants, without exception, are required to take the entrance examinations, which are held on the second Friday in June of each year. As these examinations are competitive, they can be taken only at the time specified. They presuppose at least a high school education or its equivalent, and are designed to test the education, reading, and general information of the applicant, especially in history, general literature, and current events. College training gives the best educational equipment for library work, and it is desired that candidates should have such an education, or at least two years of a college course. Applicants who have not had a high school course or its equivalent are advised not to attempt the examinations.

Applicants must be at least twenty years of age; and persons over thirty-five are not advised to undertake the work.

Students will be admitted only at the beginning of the first semester.

All who intend to take the entrance examinations are urged to report in Madison, as a personal interview with prospective students is highly desirable. If on account of the applicant's living at a long distance this is impracticable, the examinations may be taken in the library nearest the candidate's home, provided the local librarian will consent to conduct them for the school. These local examinations must take place on the same date as those in Madison, and applications must be made sufficiently in advance to make possible all necessary provisions for

Lecture Room

the examinations in the local library. In forwarding applications, candidates should state whether or not they can take the examinations in Madison, and if not, in what library they will take them.

About 60 candidates are usually examined, and those falling below 70 per cent are considered to have failed. Not later than the first of July the entering class is made up from those candidates who pass the examinations with the highest percentage and whose additional qualifications, also, such as general education, library experience, and adaptability, seem to make them best fitted for the work. So much depends upon personal fitness therefor, and the spirit in which it is undertaken, that much attention is given to the selection of students. They are tested not only by the entrance examination, but also by correspondence, by the testimony of references, and by the personal interview above requested. It is also important that the candidate should understand fully the nature of the work, and this can best be learned through such interview.

After the class has been chosen, there is no opportunity until the following year for other candidates to enter the school, unless one or more of those accepted should withdraw, in which case the vacancy thus created is filled from the list of applicants who have received the next highest rank in the examination.

Accepted applicants who do not enter for the year in which they are examined, must take new examinations if they wish to enter for any subsequent year.

As representative of the nature of the entrance examinations, a specimen set of questions is appended. From these typical questions the applicant may decide what

preparation is most likely to be needed to pass the examinations. The best preparation that can be suggested is a careful review of general history and literature, with special emphasis on that of England and America. A knowledge is essential of current events in the fields of politics, literature, science, and art, which can be gained by a regular reading of the best newspapers and periodicals. A wide acquaintance with books and authors is also necessary.

Extra Entrance Requirements

It is desired that as many as possible shall come to the school with actual library experience. Practical work in a good library for a year or more, in addition to the educational requirements, is the best preparation for the year's work in the school. Although desirable, such experience is often impossible, but accepted candidates who offer no library experience must spend at least one month in practical work in a designated library before the school opens in September. Such apprenticeship for those students needing it, will be arranged by the Preceptor of the school.

The typewriter is an important factor in the modern library, and the school requires its use in the preparation of different lessons. All students must be able to use the typewriter before beginning the course of study. It is also expected that the library handwriting be acquired, and models will be furnished to accepted students.

It is desirable that every student should be reasonably familiar with the most notable literature in all of the principal departments of learning, through actual read-

ing of the books themselves. But an intimate acquaintance with certain books is a special entrance requirement. A copy of this required reading list accompanies the application blank, and is sent only to those making formal application for entrance to the school. These books are not included in the entrance examinations. When the school opens in the fall, the first recitation in book selection is a discussion of this required reading.

Semesters and Hours

The school year has been divided into semesters. Class work begins on the last Wednesday in September, at the same time as the opening of the University of Wisconsin, and follows the calendar printed on page 32 of this circular, which is arranged with reference to the University calendar.

Hours for school work will be from 8:30 to 12:30, and 2 to 5:30 o'clock daily, except Saturdays, when occasional class appointments are required in the morning. During the weeks of field practice work the hours will be adjusted to those of the local coöperating library to which the student may be assigned, required reading and study also being carried on.

Tuition and Expenses

The tuition fee for students from Wisconsin is $50 for the course, $25 payable at the opening of each semester. For students outside of Wisconsin the fee is $80 for the course, $40 payable at the opening of each semester. The average cost of text books and supplies for each student will not exceed $20 for the year.

Upon notification that they have successfully passed the examinations, applicants are required to pay a registration fee of five dollars, which will be applied on the tuition of the first semester. In case of the withdrawal of the applicant before the opening of the school, the registration fee will be retained by the school to cover the expenses of correspondence, examination, etc.

The Commission pays the traveling expenses of students to and from the required field practice work.

The officers of the school will interest themselves to secure comfortable quarters for students both in Madison and in the outside towns to which they shall be assigned for field practice. Board and room may be had in Madison for from $5 to $7.50 a week. A list of desirable places will be found at the office of the Library School.

Appointment to Positions

While not guaranteeing to secure positions for students, the faculty will at all times use their best endeavors to place all graduates of the school. Experience has proved that the demand for trained library workers is greater than the supply, and students who can be well recommended find little difficulty in obtaining positions. Salaries for beginners range from $45 to $60 per month, although in exceptional cases larger salaries are paid, especially when the student, in addition to the technical training, has the advantage of library experience.

Course of Instruction

The course of instruction extends throughout the school year, providing thirty-six weeks of actual cur-

School Library

riculum work. It consists of technical, practical, and literary subjects and problems, which are described below. The courses are presented in lectures, each lecture being followed by practice work which is carefully revised. The average number of lectures each week, requiring practice work, is ten; the study or practice following each lecture varies from two to four hours. Other lectures are also given, which require no preparation by the students, but are intended to broaden their horizon and place before them higher professional ideals. Several seminaries are held each week for the discussion of problems arising in the class room and in active library practice. The number of class appointments each week is approximately sixteen.

The course requires the entire time of the student, who should not engage in any other work during the school year.

Certificate

Upon the successful completion of the full course of instruction, students are given a certificate of graduation.

Courses of Study

The course of study can best be described under three divisions: bibliographic, technical, and administrative. The division lines cannot be closely drawn, for all the technical courses are bibliographic at basis, and the bibliographic and administrative courses involve much that is purely technical.

Bibliographic Courses

Reference work. The subject covers the study of standard works of reference, such as general and special encyclopedias, dictionaries, annuals, atlases, periodicals, periodical indexes, and reference manuals of all kinds. Special emphasis is placed on the handling of books through indexes, cross references, and varying forms of arrangement, and on the authority for the work, date, treatment of the subject, whether technical or popular, etc., so that the student shall be trained to use books easily, and to observe critically their salient points. The course is given by lectures, recitations, and the examination of books and systematic search for material with which to answer typical reference questions. Throughout the year; two hours a week. *Miss Hazeltine.*

Subject bibliography. The best and most available bibliographic and selected lists in various departments are considered as to their authority, date, content, arrangement, merits, defects, and adaptation to different uses. Each student prepares bibliographies and reading lists on assigned subjects; and the methods of work, authorities used, and results obtained are examined and criticized. Special topics, such as the scope, utility, and limitations of bibliography, are also treated. Spring quarter; one hour a week. *Miss Hazeltine.*

Trade bibliography. The aim of this course is to give the student a practical knowledge of the trade books which may be useful in the order work of a small library, and at the same time to furnish the basis for the understanding and use of the more extensive foreign bibliographies. Problems involving the use of the works treated in the lectures are an important feature of this course. The answers to these problems are compared and discussed in

recitation. During first semester; eight hours. *Mrs. Sawyer.*

Book selection. This course includes the study of aids and methods in book selection. Book reviews and annotations are studied and compared; and for problems, annotations are written, and lists are checked for the value and adaptability of these books to various types of libraries and for the needs of various grades of readers. Lectures are given on the principles underlying the selection of books in different classes, such as history, political economy, travel, fiction, etc. Books are assigned for study and reading, that familiarity with individual books may be gained. As the editorial work for the *A. L. A. Book-list* is done in the Library School building, the students have the opportunity of examining and judging all the new books that are sent by the publishers to aid the compiler of the *Book-list.* Various seminaries are held to discuss the merits of books, and their value to different libraries. Lectures on the evaluation of books in different subjects are given by members of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin from time to time throughout the year, and correlate both with the course in Book Selection and Subject Bibliography. Throughout the year; one hour a week. *Miss Hazeltine* and *Miss Oakley.*

Editions. This course supplements that on Book Selection, and treats of the mechanical make-up of the books, special editions, standard library editions, etc. The lectures are illustrated by sample volumes. During spring quarter; six lectures. *Miss MacDonald.*

Publishing houses. The object of this course is to familiarize the students with the best known American publishers and their work. Each student is required to prepare a special topic, giving a detailed report of the history and standards of the publisher assigned. At the end of the course each student is also required to give an exhibition

of the books of the firm studied, and to bring out the special features of its work. During first semester; six hours. *Miss Hazeltine.*

Public documents. This course covers a survey of the publications of the government, and a consideration of state and municipal documents. Methods of printing and distribution, the organization of departments, and important indexes and aids are discussed, and the documents are studied for their value as reference books. (The cataloguing of documents is a parallel course.) Spring quarter; one hour a week. *Miss Imhoff.*

Children's literature. Lectures and recitations will include the following topics: The early history of children's books, classes of children's books and the varying sources of interest and value of each class, the illustration of children's books, the art of telling stories, means of interesting children in reading books of value, reference work with children, and co-operation between the library and the school. During spring quarter; ten hours. *Mrs. Darling.*

History of libraries. Lectures on the foundation and development of the leading European and American libraries, with special emphasis on the history of the library movement in the United States. During spring quarter; seven lectures. *Mr. Legler.*

History of books and printing. Illustrated lectures on the early forms of books, the invention and spread of printing, book illustration, title pages, and famous printers and presses. During spring quarter; eight lectures. *Mr. Legler.*

Technical Courses

Cataloguing. Instruction is confined to dictionary cataloguing, and is given by lectures and supervised practice work. Lectures cover the usual points of form and entry, in-

cluding author, title, collation, imprint, notes, added entries of all kinds, anonymous and pseudonymous books, series, continuations, and author, title, and subject analytics. Special emphasis is laid on the study of books to be catalogued, for the headings and cross references. Practice is given in the ordering, handling, and use of Library of Congress printed cards. Lists of books illustrating the points of the different lectures are catalogued by the students after each lecture. Each student keeps the revised cards for about 300 hundred books, correctly arranged and furnished with guides, as a sample catalogue for future help. First semester; three hours and three practice periods a week. *Mrs. Sawyer.*

Document cataloguing. Lectures on the proper cataloguing of documents, followed by practice, are given in connection with the practical study of documents themselves. During spring quarter; six hours and six practice periods. *Miss Elliott.*

Alphabeting. This course on the proper arrangement of cards in the catalogue is correlated with the lectures on cataloguing. During first semester; seven hours. *Mrs. Sawyer.*

Classification. The Decimal classification is taught. Lectures are given on the building of numbers and the principles involved in book classification. Practice in classifying selected books follows each lecture. All problems are handed in for correction, and each book classified is afterwards considered in recitation. First semester; two hours and two practice periods a week. *Miss Hopkins.*

Book numbers. This course correlates with the work in classification. Book numbers are explained, and practice is given in assigning them. During first semester; three hours. *Miss Hopkins.*

Library economy. This general term is applied to various courses of different length that involve the business

routine and records of a well-conducted library. It is planned to give each of these courses at such time during the general course as will show its special relation to other subjects. Instruction in all of the courses is given by lectures, followed by carefully prepared practice work and collateral reading. The subjects included in Library Economy are:

Order work. This subject includes the technical routine and records necessary in the buying of books. It follows the work in Trade Bibliography, and is correlated with the courses in Book Selection and Editions. During spring quarter; four hours. *Miss Elliott.*

Accession department. The subjects included in this course are the mechanical preparation of books (collating, pocketing, embossing, cutting and opening, labeling, etc.), accession records, instruction in both the book and bill methods being given, withdrawals, book-plates, gifts and exchanges, serials, and pamphlets. During first semester; twelve hours. *Miss Elliott.*

Shelf department. Lectures are given on the shelf-list, classified records, inventory, and other details, with practice work in shelf-listing and inventory. Book-numbers, which are a part of this work, are considered in connection with classification. During first semester; three hours. *Miss Elliott.*

Physical side of books. This course consists of the study of the binding and the mending of books, with lectures on materials, processes, and methods, and practice in judging materials and workmanship as to strength, durability, appearance, and cost. Students become familiar with all processes by inspecting books in various stages of binding, and by visiting binderies. The necessary technical routine and the preparation of serials, pamphlets, and books for binding and rebinding are also considered. Dur-

ing spring quarter; nine hours. ***Miss MacDonald*** and ***Mrs. Sawyer.***

Loan work. Lectures for this course deal with the general methods of lending books, including principles and structure of loan systems (with special emphasis on the Newark system in all its forms), registration, rules governing relations with the public, fines, reserves, loan statistics, rent collections, extra reader's cards, teacher's cards, aids for readers, inter-library loans, contact with the public, and the varied means of bringing books to public attention and use. During first semester; fourteen hours. ***Miss Elliott.***

Bulletins. Work in this subject deals with the bulletin as a means of directing attention to books, the gathering and the arranging of material, the choice of subjects, and the reading list. Each member of the class is required to make a bulletin for exhibition and criticism on May first of every year. During spring quarter; three hours. ***Mrs. Sawyer.***

Library handwriting and typewriting. Students are expected to acquire a good library hand and the ability to use the typewriter before entering the school. No time is set aside for instruction in either of these subjects. A lecture will be given on each at the beginning of the first semester, that the students may follow uniformly the practice of the school. Both are practiced in connection with all the work.

Notes and samples. The lecture notes of the students are examined from time to time, as to their form, content, orderly preservation, and availability for future use. Students are required to gather, mount, and annotate as complete a collection as possible of samples and other illustrative material, as important equipment for their future work.

Administrative Courses

Administration. The lectures on the administration of libraries include the relations of the librarian to the library trustees and the library staff, the support of the library, its budget, business records, accounts, reports and statistics, hours and days of opening, library housekeeping, rules and regulations. Library extension, a phase of library administration, is made a part of this course, and such topics as publicity and promotion, library lectures, exhibitions, branches and stations, traveling libraries, etc., are considered. Required reading, practice, and problems follow the lectures. During spring quarter; twelve hours. *Mr. Legler.*

Equipment and furniture. Lectures are given on the plans of library buildings, furniture and fittings, decorations, lighting, shelving, etc. During spring quarter; five lectures. *Miss Elliott.*

Practical printing. The lectures and practice in this subject include the preparation of copy, mechanical form, correction of proof, with a discussion of the various printing processes, technical terms, and materials. During spring quarter; three hours. *Mr. Legler.*

Parliamentary law. Instruction is given in parliamentary procedure, as important for a profession that involves a public position. During the year; six hours. *Mr. Legler.*

Field Practice Work

A valuable feature in the course of study is the practical work required of the students in designated libraries. During eight weeks of the course the regular schedule of class work is suspended and the students are placed in the co-operating libraries, where they do actual library work of all kinds, under the direct supervision of the local librarians and the

oversight of the faculty of the school. Practice is also given in such libraries of the State as are in process of organization or reorganization under the auspices of the Commission. The time selected for this work is February and March of each year; this is the busiest season in public libraries, and the time, therefore, that will afford the best experience.

This actual library experience seeks to cover all phases of technical library routine, and enables the students to test the theories discussed in the class room. Students thus acquire poise and confidence in meeting and serving the public, and ascertain for themselves how library work reaches out to all interests in a community, and becomes a vital element in its life. This provision for practical work is made possible in the school of the Wisconsin Commission, by the financial support accorded to it by the Legislature, and by the good will of the coöperating libraries.

The practical work is made the basis of various seminaries during the spring term. Its value is most clearly demonstrated in these discussions, for the students are able to compare methods, to judge of the results of different methods, and to understand the need of adapting methods to circumstances.

It is planned that an annual visit be made by the school to large libraries, book-stores, publishing houses, and binderies in Milwaukee, Chicago, or other cities, under the personal conduct of the Preceptor. This trip is generally taken at the end of the spring recess. The large printing and binding establishments in Madison are also visited in the course of the year. The traveling expenses for this annual trip are paid by the school.

Joint Course with the University of Wisconsin

Experts are agreed that the best foundation for success in library work is a sound general education, and the ideal plan of preparation is a four years' college course followed by one or two years of technical training. But for those who are not

able to afford so much time, a joint course has been arranged between the University of Wisconsin and the Library School, whereby a student of ability and energy can in four years, with the opportunities afforded by the summer session of the University, take the degree of bachelor of arts and at the same time complete the technical training required by the Library School. In the first two years, students take the regular freshman and sophomore work of the College of Letters and Science, choosing such courses as will enable them to pass the entrance examination of the Library School. In the junior and senior years, they substitute equivalent courses in the Library School for ten unit-hours of University work each year.

Students pursuing the joint course will divide the courses in the Library School as follows:

Junior year. First semester: Reference (2 hours), Loan (1), Classification (2). Second semester: Reference (2), Public Documents (1), Subject Bibliography (1), Library Economy (1), and practice work, for which facilities will be offered by the Wisconsin Library Commission and in the Madison Public Library.

Senior year. First semester: Cataloguing (3), Library Economy (2), Book Selection (1). Second semester: Book Selection (1), Administration, etc. (2), Cataloguing Documents (1), Library Economy (1), and practice work and thesis. The thesis will be under the direction of the University department in which the student chooses his major subject, and the accompanying bibliography will be accepted by the Library School in satisfaction of its thesis requirements.

The two months of field practice work in an approved library, which is required by the Library School before its certificate can be granted, can be done during the summer following either the junior or senior year. If it is not done until the close of the senior year, and the student should secure a

position at commencement time, the first three months of work in this position will, if satisfactory, be accepted for the required field work, and the certificate granted.

Detailed information regarding the courses in the University is given in a special bulletin of the University of Wisconsin for 1908-09, entitled Library Training Courses. For copies thereof address the *Registrar of the State University, Madison, Wis.*

Specimen Entrance Examination Questions

Literature and General Information

1. Explain the meaning of the dramatic unities.
2. Name ten of Shakespeare's plays, and three standard Shakespearean critics.
3. What is an editorial? Name five publications (periodicals or newspapers) that can be recommended for their editorials.
4. (a) Give an estimate of the poetry of Alfred Tennyson (about 100 words).
   (b) Name five of his poems.
5. Who wrote the following:—(Select 10).

Amelia	Fathers and children
Anna Karénina	Rise of the Dutch republic
Père Goriot	Blithedale romance
Biglow papers	Childe Harold
Book of snobs	Sentimental Tommy
Lavengro	Ninety-three
Tom Grogan	Awakening of Helena Richie

6. (a) Name five modern novelists you could safely recommend to an average reader, naming a book by each.

(b) Name five good short stories, giving author and title.

(c) Name five notable biographies, giving both biographer and subject. Choose one of the five and tell why the writer was specially suited to undertake that particular biography.

(d) Name five notable historians in American history.

(e) Name three notable historians in English history.

7. What names are prominent today in connection with the following:—(Select 5).

Education of negroes	Dramatic music
Aerial navigation	Municipal reform in New York City
Railroads	Juvenile courts
Social settlements	

8. What illustrious names are associated with the city of Florence?

9. What is your idea of the position a library should hold in the community?

10. Select any twenty names below, except for July 1, 2, 4, and 14, and write a word or phrase which shall identify or characterize the individual. (Example—Giuseppe Garibaldi, Italian patriot.)

JULY

1 Dominion day. Canadian holiday, the anniversary of the union of the provinces. 1867
2 Lee's resolution declaring the U. S. independent, passed Continental Congress. 1776
3 Thomas Cranmer. 1489-1556
Christoph Willibald Gluck. 1714-87
Richard Henry Stoddard. 1825-1903
John Singleton Copley. 1737-1815
4 Independence day. Declaration of Independence adopted. 1776
Nathaniel Hawthorne. 1804-64
Giuseppe Garibaldi. 1807-82
5 Mrs. Sarah Kemble-Siddons. 1755-1831
David Glasgow Farragut. 1801-70
John Paul Jones. 1747-92
6 Daniel Coit Gilman. 1831-
8 Jean de LaFontaine. 1621-95
Fitz-Greene Halleck. 1790-1859
9 Henry Hallam. 1777-1859
Elias Howe. 1819-67

10 John Calvin. 1509–64
Sir William Blackstone. 1723–80
James Abbott McNeill Whistler. 1834–1903
11 John Quincy Adams. 1767–1848
12 Henry David Thoreau. 1817–62
13 Gustav Freytag. 1816–95
14 National holiday in France, being the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille. 1789
John Gibson Lockhart. 1794–1854
15 Rembrandt van Ryn. 1607–69
William Winter. 1836
16 Andrea del Sarto. 1486–1531
Sir Joshua Reynolds. 1723–92
17 Isaac Watts. 1674–1748
18 William Makepeace Thackeray. 1811–63
20 Petrarch. 1304–74
23 Coventry Patmore. 1823–96
24 Alexandre Dumas, the elder. 1802–70
Josiah Gilbert Holland. 1819–81
25 Maxfield Parrish. 1870–
26 Charles Carleton Coffin. 1823–96
27 Charlotte Corday. 1768–93
Alexandre Dumas, the younger. 1824–95
28 Jean Baptiste Camille Corot. 1796–1875
Stephen Phillips. 1868–
29 Hiram Powers. 1805–73
Eastman Johnson. 1824–1906
31 John Ericsson. 1803–89
Gen. George Henry Thomas. 1816–70
Paul du Chaillu. 1835–1903

History and Current Events

1. What were some of the causes determining the migration of primitive peoples?
2. What is Cromwell's place in history? Explain the reaction that followed his death. Compare the incident of Cromwell's rule and its results, with a similar circumstance in any other country.
3. Why was the westward movement of the French in the colonization of America more rapid than that of the English?
4. Trace in outline form the territorial growth of the United States since 1776, showing in every case whether the additions were made by annexation or otherwise.
5. (a) Give briefly a history of the project to build the Panama canal and the reasons for it, naming the nations that have been interested, and giving its present status.

(b) Name two great canals, giving with each the effect it has had on the industrial history of the world.

6. From the following list of names select those living:

John Wyclif	Thomas Edison
Isaac Newton	Fridtjof Nansen
George Inness	Edward Bellamy
Camille Saint Saëns	Sir Thomas Lipton
Ben Greet	Wm. Randolph Hearst
Max Müller	Sir Edward Burne-Jones
Mark Hanna	Augustus St. Gaudens
Beerbohm Tree	Sir Christopher Wren
Herbert Spencer	Theodore Thomas

7. Write an account, at least 100 words, of the events leading to the taking of the Bastille; or, of the events leading to the Declaration of Independence.

8. Answer any five of the following:—
   a. What nation elected a king last year, and what is his name?
   b. Who is the present secretary of the treasury?
   c. Who won the Nobel peace prize in 1906?
   d. For what prominent American poet was a centenary celebration held this year?
   e. What Italian and American poets have died since January 1, 1907?
   f. Who has been "nearest the Pole?"
   g. What international conference will be held this summer and where?

9. Name five American inventors and an important invention of each.

10. Name the qualifications you consider essential for librarianship.

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